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## Geological

1. In the autumn of 1951, a Soviet geological research group of five unidentified men arrived in the "Zhabata" area which is located approximately three kilometers northeast of Konstantinovo (N4155 E2630). There the group conducted research in connection with a copper mine and occupied 10 or 15 houses.

research work is being carried on. [Approximately 300 laborers formerly worked at the mine; in early 1952, the labor force had been expanded to 900.

2. A barium mine is located approximately five kilometers south of Ustrem (N4202 E2626) and has been worked for five or six years. The ore is in the form of heavy white stone and is transported to two storage areas by horse-drawn wagons and by buffalo carts. One of the dumps is located three kilometers from Ustrem village and the other, which is paved with concrete and has a truck-loading ramp one meter high, is located five kilometers from Ustrem; neither of the dumps is guarded. The ore is transported from these two storage areas to Elkhovo by truck. [redacted] no information as to the production of the mine, ultimate destination of the ore, or the number of workers employed.

### Living Conditions

3. Food rationing is still in effect in the cities and towns. All foodstuffs are rationed. Residents who do not produce or grow food are issued ration cards but the peasants are not given cards. The bread ration for civilians is 300 grams per day; military personnel receive 700 grams per day. Rice, cheese, eggs,

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butter, meat, milk, sunflower oil, and soap are some of the other rationed items; [redacted] rations [redacted] are not available on the dates set. Rice and soap have not been available for [redacted] two years. 25X1

4. Clothing has not been rationed for approximately a year. However, [redacted] prices are very high and the clothing remains in the stores because the people cannot afford to buy. Very coarse cloth costs between 2,000 and 4,000 leva per meter. 25X1
5. There is no black market [redacted] because of the scarcity of goods 25X1 which the residents have to barter.
6. Persons requiring medical care are examined at the hospitals free of charge; certification for a medical examination is obtained from the village alderman. 25X1 All doctors work a half-day in the Government hospitals. The manufacture of drugs and the control of pharmacies is entirely in the hands of the State. [redacted] most drugs in demand are not to be found on the market. 25X1
7. Almost all industry and trade, including very small factories, has been put under State control. Only persons engaging in handicrafts, such as blacksmiths and cobblers, are free of Government control.

#### Agriculture

8. [redacted] the existence of agricultural cooperatives in the villages of Konstantinovo, Prasadets, Ustrem, Topolovgrad (N4205 E2620), Dobroselets (N4209 E2619), Golyam Manastir (N4212 E2620), and Sinapovo (N4207 E2628). Approximately 100 members belonged to each cooperative; however, when they were informed in the autumn of 1951 that they might leave if they wished, many farmers resigned from the cooperative. Approximately 30 resigned in Konstantinovo and approximately 50 resigned in Yaluzdere (sic). Those who left the cooperatives were given several very small parcels of poor land in scattered locations and were not given any equipment, animals, or seed. 25X1
9. The Konstantinovo cooperative is the only cooperative listed above which has a tractor. The others use manual labor or draft animals to do the work.
10. The crops and produce of agricultural cooperatives are not stored. After a portion of the crops are given to the government, the rest is distributed to the members according to the number of days which each of the members worked. [redacted] seven kilograms of wheat are credited for each working day. 25X1
11. Peasants who do not have enough wheat can buy what they need from the agricultural cooperatives at 100 leva per kilogram. 25X1
12. Owners of female sheep, cattle, and buffalo are required to furnish to the Government the following amounts of milk from each animal per year: sheep, 26 kilograms and buffalo, 204 kilograms (cattle requirement not specified [redacted]). Because of these milk collections, the farmers cannot make butter or cheese.

#### Roads

13. [redacted] the following roads in Topolovgrad district: 25X1
  - a. Topolovgrad-Yambol;
  - b. Topolovgrad-Elkhovo;
  - c. Topolovgrad-Konstantinovo;

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- d. Topolovgrad-Svilengrad;
- e. Topolovgrad-Kharmanlii;
- f. Topolovgrad-Stera Zagora;
- g. Topolovgrad-Studena (N4232 E2308);
- h. Svilengrad-Studena; and
- i. Elkhovo-Konstantinovo.

11. These roads all have a minimum width of six meters, are kept in "perfect" condition, and are open to traffic throughout the year. The foundations are stone and the pavement is "pebbles" with a surface approximately 40 to 50 centimeters deep. A drainage ditch 40 or 50 centimeters deep runs along both sides of the roads.

Bridges

15.  the following bridges on the Elkhovo-Konstantinovo road:
- a. Approximately four or five kilometers south of Elkhovo over the Popovska River, a wooden construction with stone foundations, approximately 60 meters long and eight meters wide, was reconstructed in 1951 and is now in "perfect" condition;
  - b. Approximately six or seven kilometers from Elkhovo over the Kuchuk Derwent (Arapliyska Reka?), an old wooden bridge with stone foundations, 20 to 25 meters long, in good condition;
  - c. Approximately 10 kilometers from Elkhovo over the Tundzha River, a 6-arch stone bridge, approximately 150 meters long and eight to 10 meters wide, of old construction but strong and in good condition;
  - d. One kilometer south of Knyazhevo (N4207 E2630) over the Chukarovska River (Kurudsha River?), constructed entirely of wood, approximately 20 meters long, in good condition;
  - e. Near Srem (N4203 E2629) over an unidentified river, a 1-arch stone bridge, strong and in good condition;
  - f. Between Srem and Ustrem over an unidentified river, a 1-arch stone bridge, strong and in good condition;
  - g. Near Ustrem village over the Ustrem River, a 3-arch stone bridge, approximately 80 meters long, strong and in good condition;
  - h. Approximately eight kilometers north of Konstantinovo over the Landoon River, a 1-arch stone bridge, 20 to 25 meters long, strong and in good condition;
  - i. Seven kilometers north of Konstantinovo over the Kasap Dere (sic), a 1-arch stone bridge, 20 to 25 meters long, strong and in "perfect" condition;
  - j. Five or six kilometers north of Konstantinovo over an unidentified river, a 1-arch stone bridge, 20 to 25 meters long, strong and in good condition; and
  - k. Approximately one-half kilometer north of Konstantinovo, a 1-arch stone bridge, 20 to 25 meters long, strong and in good condition.

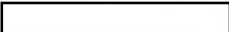
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16. A stone bridge which has three large and three small arches is located over the Galyamata Reka on the Topolovgrad-Stara Zagora road approximately nine or 10 kilometers from Topolovgrad. The bridge is approximately 150 meters long, is strong and in good condition.

17.  the following bridges on the Topolovgrad-Yambol road:

- a. Six kilometers from Topolovgrad, a 1-arch stone bridge, 20 to 25 meters long, strong and in good condition; and
- b. Ten kilometers from Topolovgrad near Pashovi field, a 6-arch stone bridge, approximately 150 meters long, strong and in "perfect" condition.

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